umber 375. THE October 26, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, October 26, 1793.

149

Ohio Packet Boats.

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And ſo on regularly, each Boat performing the voyage to and from *Pittſburgh* to *Cincinnati* once in every four weeks.

Two Boats, in addition to the above will ſhortly be compleated and regulated in ſuch manner, that one Boat of the four will ſet out weekly from *Pittſburgh* to *Cincinnati*, and return in in like manner.

The Proprietor of theſe Boats having maturely conſidered the many inconveniences and dangers incident to the common method hitherto adopted of navigating the Ohio, and being influenced by a love of philanthropy and deſire of being ſerviceable to the public, has taken great pains to render the accommodations on board the Boats as agreeable and convenient as they could poſſibly be made.

No danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every perſon on board will be under cover, made proof againſt rifle or muſket balls, and convenient port holes for firing out of.—Each of the Boats are armed with ſix pieces carrying a pound ball; alſo a number of good muſkets, and amply ſupplied with neceſſary ammunition, ſtrongly manned with choice hands, and the maſters of approved knowledge.

A ſeparate cabbin from that deſigned for the men, is partitioned off in each Boat for accommodating Ladies in their paſſage. Conveniences are conſtructed on board each boat, ſo as to render landing unneceſſary, as it might, at times, be attended with danger.

Rules and Regulations for maintaining order on board, and for the good management of the Boats, and Tables accurately calculated of the rates of freightage for paſſengers, and carriage of Letters to and from Pittſburgh to Cincinnati, alſo a Table of the exact time of the arrival and departure to and from the different places on the Ohio, between Pittſburgh and Cincinnati; may be ſeen on board each Boat. Paſſengers will be ſupplied with proviſion and liquors of all kinds, of the beſt quality, at the moſt reaſonable rates poſſible. Perſons deſirous of working their paſſage will be admitted on finding themſelves, ſubject, however, to the ſame order and directions from the maſter of the Boats, as the reſt of the working hands of the Boat's crew.

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For Freight or paſſage apply at the Inſurance Office, or to the Maſter on board.

JACOB MYERS.

Pittſburgh, October 14, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, Auguſt 8.

THE name of the commander of the French fleet is Legal. He is an officer of tried courage, and great experience in his profeſſion. This will readily be admitted, when it is known that he was Suffrein's captain during the late war in the Eaſt-Indies, when that officer ſo gallantly fought the Britiſh fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hughes.

The National Commiſſioners at Corſica have returned to France. The iſland has renounced all future connexion with the Republic.

A letter from the Hague, dated Auguſt 2, ſays "according to the laſt letters from the camp of the king of Pruſſia, all the French troops had left Mentz on the 26th ult. the king had quitted his head quarters at Bodenheim and eſtabliſhed them at Kircheim Poland, from which it was concluded that further operations were forthwith to be commenced. On examination there had been found at Mentz 220 French and 180 German pieces of cannon and mortars, 300,000 lb. of good gunpowder, and corn and wine in abundance, and that is was ſuppoſed the diſcord among the garriſon had cauſed the ſurrenner of Mentz.

According to the accounts from Poland, we are aſſured that a New Conſtitution will be erected upon the foundations of the Conſtitution of the year 1775. The following new articles have tranſpired:

1. The King in future ſhall not be elected by the whole nation, but by a new Diet, in which the number of the members ſhall be multiplied to three times as many as in an ordinary Diet.

2. The Diet ſhall aſſemble every four years, inſtead of every two years. The King ſhall in the interval govern the nation, with the aſſiſtance of the Permanent Council.

3. The preſent king ſhall employ three millions out of the ſix millions of Poliſh florins, which compoſe his revenues, in paying off his perſonal debts.

We are further informed, that the preſent government has found ways and means to raiſe ſixteen millions of florins, in order to ſupply the wants of the new civil liſt which has been granted.

HAMBURGH, *July* 26.

On the 10th inſtant, Mr. John Paris preſented to the Senate of this city his credentials, as Conſul from the United States of America, and was received in that quality. As the laws of America exclude foreigners from that office, by entruſting this gentleman with it, they have given him a very particular mark of their confidence.

LONDON, Auguſt 2.

Of all the diſeaſes that afflict the human race, is not inſanity the moſt univerſal? And is it not more evidently the diſeaſe of nations than of individuals?

What is Ruſſia? A vaſt empire: ſo it is called; or an attempt to govern, by the influence of one individual mind, hordes of ignorant wretches, ſcattered over immenſe uncultivated countries, living in ſloth and wretchedneſs, and little ſuperior to the cattle they herd, or the bears they hunt. What does this empire want? Population, induſtry, and knowledge. What does it ſeek? Increaſe of territory, of which it has a hundred fold too much. And how? By ſacrificing the lives and labour of thoſe men, the preſervation of whom only could render it flouriſhing and powerful.

Pruſſia, though not barren of inhabitants to the ſame exceſs, ſtrongly partakes of the ſame vices. Internal improvements alone could render it proſperous and the efforts not of one man, but of every thinking man within its limits, ought to be directed to this ſingle object. In what is it employed? In foreign conqueſt, in going to war to take a city this year, which next, perhaps, it will go to war to keep.

What are the true intereſts of Germany? What but to reform innumerable abuſes, and detect the inceſſant abſurdities that oppreſs its whole ſyſtem, economical, political, and moral? But for this it has not time! It muſt march to play at ſoldiers, and beſiege certain parcels of earth, brick and ſtone; after which it will march again to accompliſh another ſimilar fea[illegible] The tide flowing with it, for a time, it will proceed; but the ebb will come, and then its *remains* will march back again.

Of the frenzy of England, let thoſe give an accurate deſcription who can! Happy in the induſtry and intelligence of its inhabitants, placed beyond the reach of continental broils, having no chance or poſſibility of benefit from war, with a certainty that its trade muſt be deſtroyed, its merchants ruin[illegible] famine or the ſword, if once this deſolating ſword were drawn, without a ſingle motive for its conduct, except what can be found in the wild reveries of the Alarmiſts, to war it goes! the miſchiefs that were foretold aſſault it on every ſide, and every form; they daily become more conſpicuous and more dreadful; and yet at war it continues!

"'Tis a mad world my maſters!"

The people of Poland muſt certainly be great unbelievers, or they would never be diſſatisfied with the partition of their kingdom, ſince they have the aſſurances of two powerful princes, that the ſubjecting them to foreign powers, is only to preſerve their freedom and happineſs!

The next poſt will, in all probability, bring us an account of the execution of the Queen of France, and the impriſoned members of the Convention.—While Europe will drop a ſincere and reſpectful tear over her tomb, the fate of thoſe who ſhall have been the cauſe of her death, the Briſſots and Condorcets of France, will be conſidered as the juſt retribution of their crimes.

When madame la Corde was led to execution in Paris, ſhe ſmiled at the guillotine, deliberately cut off a quantity of her hair, and intreated that it might be ſent to her father at Caen. She then told the executioner, with a cheerful countenance, that ſhe was ready, and deſired him to remember that ſhe died a pure republican.

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American Affairs.

LEXINGTON, (*Kentucky*) Aug. 31.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society, at the ſtate houſe in Lexington, on Wedneſday the 28th of Auguſt, 1793.

THE Society proceeded to the election of officers, when a majority of votes were found in favor of

John Brackenridge, Chairman.
John Bradford and Robert Todd, } Vice-Chairmen.
Thomas Todd and Thomas Bodley, } Clerks.
Alexander M'Gregor, Treaſurer.
Alexander Murray, James Hughes, James Brown, James Moore, and Robert Todd, a committee of correſpondence.

Ordered, That the correſponding committee be directed to write a circular letter to the citizens of this ſtate, explanatory of the principles and objects of this Society.

Extract from the Minutes,
Teſt Thomas Todd, } C. D. S.
Thomas Bodley, }

(CIRCULAR.)

To the CITIZENS of KENTUCKY.

Fellow Citizens,

THE Democratic Society of Kentucky are now organized, and have committed to us the charge of developing to you their principles and objects.

They are impreſſed with the ſentiment, that a Democracy by repreſentation is the beſt mode of government, which the wiſdom of man hath deviſed, and that all juſt power can be derived only from the people; of conſequence the people have the excluſive right of framing and altering their forms of government. That in order to preſerve the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty, from the open attacks of avowed tyrants, or the [illegible] though much more deſtructive machinations of ambitious and intriguing men, it behoves the people to watch over the conduct of their officers, in every department of government.

Experience has ſhewn, that, the hope of impunity, has tended to the encouragement of crimes, in public, even more than in private life. The man, whom virtue may not reſtrain from the breach of an important truſt, may be awed by the vigilant and piercing eye of his fellow citizens. This however would be inſufficient to preſerve, pure and uncontaminated, the beſt of all poſſible governments. We ought to be extremely cautious in the choice of men, who are to repreſent us in the exerciſe of the powers of government. Their public characters ought to be examined with ſtrictneſs and attention, free from party or religious prejudices, and unaffected by their occupation, fortune, or connections. The attempt to influence the vote of a freeman either by the wily arts of promiſed favor, or by baſe calumniation, ought to be ſpurned at with contempt and abhorrence.

Theſe are, in the abſtract, the principles of the ſociety. Their objects are to diſſeminate thoſe principles, and to conciliate affectionate ſentiments towards each other among their democratic fellow citizens. That thoſe objects may be effected, they propoſe not only to diſcuſs the proceedings of government, but to examine into the conduct of its officers in every department. They will diſcuſs and examine with candor, but with the firmneſs and freedom becoming citizens, zealous for the liberties of their country.

The blotted page of hiſtory has recorded the fatal effects which the neglect of ſimilar precautions has occaſioned. Had the citizens of Athens been attentive to the conduct of their public men, the pitiful ſtratagem of Piſiſtratus would not have impoſed up-

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on his country an odious tyranny. To recite every fimilar event with fimilar conſequences, would extend our letter beyond the bounds which we propoſe. Too numerous, indeed, are the inſtances, which, in former times, alike inattention preſents for our inſtruction.—What were then called revolutions, were only a change of tyrants; or if a moment of freedom intervened, it was, as the tranſient beams of the ſun, between two ſtorms. To the preſent age has it been reſerved to witneſs regenerating revolutions. In America we fought not ſhelter from the oppreſſion of one tyrant, under the talons of another. The Rights of Man, the principles of a government formed to protect thoſe rights, and enſure to our fellow citizens, and our lateſt poſterity, the bleſſings of freedom and equality, were the objects of our political deliberations.—France has ſince caught the glorious flame! Long had the people been deprived of the rights beſtowed by their beneficent Creator. At length they have ariſen in their ſtrength, and like an inundation, have, at once, ſwept away their tyrants and their Gothic ſtructures. May ſucceſs and freedom reward their merits!

Fellow Citizens, we invite you to form meetings in your ſeveral counties, to join and to correſpond with the Democratic Society of Kentucky. To this ſociety, the members of meetings in any county of this ſtate, formed on ſimilar principles, will have admiſſion. They declare the Society co-extenſive with the ſtate.

Theſe principles and regulations we have been directed to communicate to you; we do not doubt that impreſſed with the juſtice and importance of thoſe principles, you will give them your ſupport.

Thus will you preſerve the bleſſings of freedom, and merit the gratitude of poſterity.

William Morgan, James Hughes, James Brown, James Moore, Robert Todd, committee of correſpondence for the Kentucky Democratic Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated September 29, 1793.

"I am happy to inform you that Doctor Robert, an eminent phyſician of the academy of Montville and fellow of that of Paris, arrived a few days ago at this place from Macao, in China; brought here by a ſucceſſion of unfortunate circumſtances attendant upon the war.

"On the firſt news of the dreadful epidemical fever which rages in Philadelphia, he determined to go immediately to that unhappy city. He devotes himſelf to the ſervice of the poor *gratis*.—They are Americans; they are the brethren of the French patriots.

"He has torn himſelf from the embraces of his deareſt friend* whom he had not ſeen for 14 years, and whom he unexpectedly met here—to fly inſtantly where humanity calls him—and where brotherly regard makes it his duty to go. May his having thus devoted himſelf, be a confirmation of the ſincere attachment of the French patriots, to the truly republican Americans!"

* The Conſul at Boſton.

The women of Toulon (ſays a London paper) lately declared themſelves in a ſtate of inſurrection, aſſembled in crowds, and threatened to hang the magiſtrates if they did not lower the price of ſugar. The procurator Syndic at firſt laughed at their threats, but when he ſaw the riot become ſerious, he aſſembled the council general of the commons—who ordered the fire engines, with a plentiful ſupply of water mixed with ſoot to be drawn out in battle array, and by a vigorous diſcharge from this ſmutty artilery, the inſurgents, in petticoats, were completely routed and diſperſed, without the conſolation of an honorable wound.

Dr. Ruſh, in a letter to Dr. Rodgers, of New York, dated October 3, aſſerts that he has ſatisfactory documents in his poſſeſſion to prove, that the diſorder which has prevailed with ſo much mortality here for ſix weeks paſt, was generated in Philadelphia. The Doctor obſerves that it is moſt mortal between the ages of fourteen and twenty five; though it attacks all ages; and even young children are not exempt from it. A recovery or death generally happens, in acute caſes, on the 3d, 5th, or 7th days. His principal reliance for cure are the mercurial medicine, purging and bleeding; cold air, cool drink, &c. and total abſtinence from animal food, till the patient is fit to walk about.

We learn by the arrival of the ſhip Blandford from London, which place ſhe left on the 3d of Auguſt—That the Grand Seignor has at length been able to introduce the modern military manœuvres into the Turkiſh army, and it is now practiſed by a body of no leſs than one hundred and fifty thouſand men. What may appear very ſurpriſing, is, that the Maſſlemen, who are perhaps the greateſt ſlaves in the univerſe, have actually inſiſted that they ſhall never be treated as the German ſoldiery—the ſtipulation was complied with.

The citizens of Elkton have at their own private expence, fixed tents, and built huts on an eminence, called Grey's hill, near the Newcaſtle county line, for the reception of ſuch travellers as may be infected, and appointed a committee, with Drs. Mitchell and Wallace, and ſuitable nurſes to attend them. Bedding, proviſions, &c. &c. are alſo provided for their ſupport and recovery.—Such liberal philanthropy entitles thoſe benevolent gentlemen to the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia, and of mankind generally.

Mr. Broome, chairman of the committee of health in New York has written to the Mayor of this city, offering ſuch aid as is in their power to afford to the poor and diſtreſſed of this city, in the name of the citizens of New York. The Mayor of Philadelphia has returned his anſwer, informing the New York committee, that all immediate neceſſaries are ſupplied in abundance; and that the means of obtaining them have ariſen from the engagements of a few individuals to the Bank of North America, whoſe liberality is, as yet, commenſurate with the wants of the poorer part of the community.

"Hung to the heavens with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and States,
Brandiſh your chryſtal treſſes in the ſky,
And with them ſcourge the bad revolting ſtars
That have conſented unto ſo much death!—
All things that we ordained feſtival
Turn from their office to black funeral;
Our inſtruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a ſad funeral feaſt,
Our merry ſongs to ſolemn dirges change;
Our bridal flowers ſerve for a buried corpſe,
And all things change them to the contrary!"

Shakeſpeare.

OCTOBER 12.

The Britiſh packet Duke of Cumberland arrived at New York the 4th inſtant. She brings little or nothing of later intelligence than by the arrivals in the Delaware. Some of the London papers by her obliquely report, That the French at Valenciennes, after having delivered up the fortreſs, by the ſpringing of a mine had effected a dreadful ſlaughter among the combined army. Such an event, however improbable, may have happened, as it is certain that ſubterraneous works for ſome time engaged a department of the beſieged.

On Saturday laſt ſailed from New York on a cruiſe, ſeveral French ſhips of war, under the command of Admiral Sercy; viz. L'Eole, flag ſhip of 74 guns, Admiral Sercy, commander—Le Jupiter, 74, Capt. Bompard; La Concorde, 44, Van Dogen; La Preciеuſe, 36, Vallegue; Le Cerf, 18, Boyoſin; brig Cornelia (late the Little Democrat) 14 guns, Capt. Amiott, ſloop of war Ceres.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated Auguſt 25, 1793.

"This city has been for this week paſt in an uproar and alarm. 'Tis much feared that the negroes who have come here with the French people, have ſaid ſo much about the inſurrections at St. Domingo, that we have every reaſon to apprehend one here; we have heard ſome converſation among them, and an attempt has been made to break open the magazine—all the militia are out every night, and the light horſe patrol the ſtreets and roads all night. We are in a dreadful alarm, for our ſituation here is very precarious, and much to be apprehended from the Indians, domeſties and diſaffected people now among us. The negroes have become very inſolent; there are a great many French people come here in diſtreſs, and ſubſcriptions are continually going about for them; many gentlemen have taken them in."

Since England, jealous of the growing greatneſs of America, and the vaſt commerce ſhe carries on, has maliciouſly reſolved on ruining our trade with France, by taking all the veſſels going thither laden with any kind of proviſions from this country; and as we are unable to protect ourſelves from the ravages of this haughty tyrant, having no force at ſea, would it not be adviſeable for the French conſul to give public information to our merchants, of the period at which the two ſhips of war, mentioned in the diary of yeſterday, are to depart; they would ſurely convoy whatever number of our merchantmen might be deſtined for any of the ports in France, and protect them from the inſults they ſo daily meet with. Such a meaſure, while it would be ſerving our merchants, would be no leſs beneficial to our allies."

[*New York Diary.*]

Extract of a letter from the Territory ſouth of the Ohio, Sept. 4.

"Times here wear but a gloomy aſpect. The frontier is daily harraſſed by the Indians. On the 28th of Auguſt, a party, conſiſting of about 300, killed Lieut. James Tedford, of the United States troops, and a Mr. Jackſon, as they were gathering corn in a field for their horſes, near Henry's ſtation. They have lately burnt many houſes on Nine Mile, and deſtroyed a prodigious quantity of wheat, rye, and corn. We hope Gov. Blount, on his return to this territory, will be inveſted with power to deſtroy theſe barbarous tribes."

From what general enquiry we have been able to make it does not appear that the mortality in this city yet abates to any conſiderable degree. It is obſerved in Egypt, that when the Nile begins to overflow the country, the plague, and every other ſpecies of peſtilence inſtantly ceaſes. May we not hope, that when a ſeaſon of rain arrives, it may, as a natural cauſe, have a ſimilar effect in abating or deſtroying the preſent diſorder in this city.

Pittſburgh, October 26.

Benjamin Lodge and Abraham Hendricks are elected members of the general aſſembly, for Weſtmoreland county, and John Cunningham and Joſeph Torrence, for Fayette county.

Mr. Scull,

By your paper of the 4th inſtant, I ſee there has been a miſtake, with reſpect to the report I ſhould have made of the choice of the Kentucky militia officers for the enſuing campaign.

I did not ſay that General Wayne had the appointment of the Colonels, the Colonels of the Majors, &c. but that the men were to be pointed out by the officers, in which caſe it might be expected they would make it a point of honor not to refuſe. Beſides, the information I had was only from common report, ſo that I could not vouch for its authenticity.

DAVID ACHESON.

Waſhington, October 19, 1793.

To the Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

SIR

AS one of your ſubſcribers, wiſhing to ſee your paper become more and more uſeful and agreeable to the weſtern inhabitants, I have been equally ſorry to ſee it become a vehicle to the poiſon of malice.

The anonimous writer, ſtiling himſelf an *Elector of the Weſtern Country*, in your paper of the 5th inſtant, under a pretence of a vote for the governor, vomits many abuſes againſt Thomas Mifflin our preſent magiſtrate, which are alſo as real inſults to the majority of the inhabitants of this ſtate, who have choſen and raiſed him to the ſtation which he occupies ſo worthily.—The ſilence of contempt is what deſerves the libeller; but as the apparent order in which he parades his objections might ſeduce a few individuals and give them unjuſt prepoſſeſſions, it will not be uſeleſs, perhaps, to prove by ſome ſuccinct obſervations, that that anonimous writer is as abſurd and inconſiſtent in his reaſonings, as he is malicious in his imputations.

The conſtitution of this ſtate has foreſeen the inconveniency of the perpetual re-election of the governor, and has provided againſt it by fixing the term at which he cannot be re-elected; thus the arguments of the libeller in his firſt and ſecond paragraph are altogether groundleſs: the people in general would be guilty of injuſtice and ingratitude, more eſpecially the inhabitants of the weſtern country, if they expelled before the term fixed by the conſtitution, the very man whom they have choſen when he fulfils his duties ſo faithfully and ſo honorably.

In the third paragraph, the madneſs of the anonimous writer diſplays itſelf on all the acquaintances of the governor, whom he terms *ſycophants*, epithet for which, I make no doubt, they would give him *ſuitable* thanks, if he would diſcover his perſon to receive them.

The 4th and 5th paragraphs includes outrages ſo groſſly odious, that they do not deſerve to be taken notice of, the public opinion on the true merit of governor Mifflin being formed and confirmed during ſo long a time, revenge him enough of the vain attacks of the venemous paragraphiſt.

I have too good an opinion of Mr. Muhlenberg, to think he is much flattered to ſee his eulogium introduced in the 6th and 7th articles, in order only to render the abuſe of governor Mifflin's character more remarkable and ſtriking; praiſes coming from a mouth diſtilling the poiſon of calumny, muſt rather wound than gratify an honeſt man's feelings.

The exorbitant ſalary of two thouſand pounds brought as an objection againſt Gov. Mifflin, will, I ſuppoſe, ſtand good againſt Gov. Muhlenberg; thus the reproach made by the libeller lies againſt the federal government, whoſe contagious prodigality has, like the yellow fever, ſpread irreſiſtably in our ſtate.

Had I received your paper timely enough, to anſwer to that article, I ſhould have thought it more convenient to wait till after the day of election, in order not to give any ground to ſup-

on his country an odious tyranny. To relate every similar event with similar consequences, would exceed our letter beyond the bounds which we propose. Too numerous, indeed, are the instances, which, in former times, alike inattention to prefent for our inftruction.—War were then called revolutions, were only a change of tyrants; or if a moment of freedom intervened, it was, as the trembling beams of the fun, between two ftorms. To the prefent age has it been referved to witnefs rejoicing revolutions. In America we fought not fhelter from the oppreffion of one tyrant, under the talons of another. The Rights of Man, the principles of a government formed to protect thofe rights, and enfure to our fellow citizens, and our latest poterity, the bleffings of freedom and equality, were the objects of our political deliberations.—France has fince caught the glorious flame! Long had the people been deprived of the rights beftowed by their beneficent Creator. At length they have arifen in their ftrength, and like an inundation, have, at once, fwept away their tyrants and their Gothic ftructures. May fuccefs and freedom reward their merits!

Fellow Citizens, we invite you to form meetings in your feveral counties, to join and to correfpond with the Democratic Society of Kentucky. To this society, the members of meetings in any county of this ftate, formed on fimilar principles, will have admiffion. They declare the Society co-extenfive with the ftate.

Thefe principles and regulations we have been directed to announce to you; we do it, not that impreffed with the juftice and importance of thofe principles, you will give them your fupport.

Thus will you preferve the bleffings of freedom, and merit the gratitude of poterity.

William Morgan, James Hughes, James Brown, James Moore, Robert Todd, committee of correfpondence for the Kentucky Democratic Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated September 29, 1793.

"I am happy to inform you that Doctor Robert, an eminent phyfician of the academy of Montville and fellow of that of Paris, arrived a few days ago at this place from Macao, in China; brought here by a fucceffion of unfortunate circumftances attendant upon the war.

"On the firft news of the dreadful epidemical fever which rages in Philadelphia, he determined to go immediately to that unhappy city. He devotes himfelf to the fervice of the poor *gratis*.—They are Americans; they are the brethren of the French patriots.

"He has torn himfelf from the embraces of his deareft friend* whom he had not feen for 14 years, and whom he unexpectedly met here—to fly inftantly where humanity calls him—and where brotherly regard makes it his duty to go. May his having thus devoted himfelf, be a confirmation of the fincere attachment of the French patriots, to the truly republican Americans!"

* The Conful at Boston.

The women of Toulon (fays a London paper) lately declared themfelves in a ftate of infurrection, aflembled in crowds, and threatened to hang the magiftrates if they did not lower the price of fugar. The procurator Syndic at firft laughed at their threats, but when he faw the riot become ferious, he aflembled the council general of the commons—who ordered the fire engines, with a plentiful fupply of water mixed with foot to be drawn out in battle array, and by a vigorous difcharge from this fmutty artillery, the infurgents, in petticoats, were completely routed and difperfed, without the confolation of an honorable wound.

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DAVID ACHESON.

Waffington, October 19, 1793.

To the Printer of the Pittfburgh Gazette.

SIR

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Had I received your paper timely enough, to anfwer to that article, I fhould have thought it more convenient to wait till after the day of election, in order not to [illegible] any ground to fup-

Governor Mifflin wanted ... fied in the public opinion? ... exportation is his beſt defence ... impotent darts of da... envy. That writer perſoni... the ſnake breaking his teeth ... tempting to bite a file.

... Sir, I think it convenient to ... you, that I am not acquainted ... perſonally with Gov. Mifflin, and have ... direct or indirect relation with him, ... I wiſh to know neither him, nor ... perſon in high ſtation, except by ... public deeds; as I expect and ... no favor from any body, it is ab... indifferent to me in the publi... I deſire you to make of my let... in your paper, whether you con... my name, or give it under that ... your moſt obedient ſervant,

J. SAVARY.

Waſhington county,
October 17, 1793.

Mr. Printer,

Permit the following extract a place in your uſeful paper, and you will oblige a reader of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

A NEWSPAPER, judiciouſly compiled, may with propriety, be termed a *mirrour*—In it is ſeen, ambition, envy, revenge, treachery, bigotry, pride, ſuperſtition, joy and ſorrow—paſſions which conſtitute the eſſence of man. We read, view ourſelves, and if prudent men, alter our deformities. It is a ſource of knowledge and entertainment to the curious and enquiring mind. Here the ſtateſman may read the fate of nations. Here the philoſopher may ſpread before him a map of man, of manners, of things, and entertain the mind with an agreeable repaſt. Here the honeſt labourer, by his ſocial fire, ſurrounded by his little domeſtic republic, may waſte his evenings in delightſome elevation of mind—may acquaint himſelf with ſurrounding occurrences—may bleſs his GOD and his induſtry, which have placed him in his happy ſtate of independence—while, unenvious, he reads the agitations of mind which diſtract the peace, and blaſt the felicity of the "*great ones of the earth.*"

Here the moral philoſopher, the friend of man, may communicate to his fellow rationals, all the benevolence of his ſoul in gentle admonitions and inſtructive maxims to inform the ignorant, reform the vicious, and encourage virtue and humanity.

Here the leſs ſerious may amuſe the fancy with an original *Bon Mot*, a pithy *Anecdote*, and ſometimes a *Parnaſſian flight.* While the amiable of our ſpecies, who are ignorant of, or loſt in the delirium of nameleſs anticipation, may here, for a moment, forget her own, on reading the circumſtances of others—and learn from example, that to anticipate is to court diſappointment; that to hope is rational—but to poſſeſs the mind of principles of virtue and contentment, is the moſt ſublime and ſubſtantial happineſs that can be enjoyed by ſalutary beings.

Waſhington county, Fallowfield townſhip, October 15, 1793.

Mr. Scull,

THE neceſſity of an alteration in the Road Laws, in order to render them of any uſe, is ſo evident, that I preſume an application to the legiſlature for this purpoſe will be generally approved. With this view, I offer to the people of this country the following copy of a petition, which thoſe who aſſent to, and will take pains on this ſubject, may copy and circulate.

A Friend to the Weſtern Country.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, we inhabitants of the county of do repreſent,

THAT the improvement of this country is greatly obſtructed by the defects in the road law, which is altogether incompetent for the purpoſe intended. Your petitioners therefore beg leave to call the attention of the legiſlature to this ſubject, and ſhall point out ſome of the errors which are the ſource of the inconveniences under which we labour.

The law authoriſes the ſupervifors to lay, in any one year, no higher rate than nine-pence in the pound of the clear yearly value of eſtates, for opening and repairing the public roads.

If this rate be ſufficient in the middle and lower parts of the ſtate, where land is highly cultivated and improved, and of great value, and where roads are chiefly to be repaired, and (if any) only few new roads to be opened; it is altogether inſufficient in the weſtern parts of the ſtate, where land is little cultivated and improved, and of ſmall value, where many new roads are to be opened, much timber to be cut down, and where from the nature of the ſoil, and its hilly ſurface, the keeping of roads in repair is difficult and expenſive. Hence ſupervifors are brought into this difficulty, that they are ſometimes proſecuted, and often threatened, for not making or repairing roads, for the making or repairing of which the law refuſes them authority to collect money.

But if the rate were ſufficient, the ſtandard of its aſſeſſment is ill fixed.—While it is laid on the yearly value, it is to be as near as may be to the laſt county aſſeſſment. Now the county aſſeſſment is on the groſs value, and not the yearly value; and to conform to the law, the ſupervifors are reduced to the aukward ſhift of taking the intereſt of the groſs value as ſtated in the county aſſeſſment of each individual, conſidering that as the yearly value, and laying nine pence on the pound of that ſum.

We ſee no propriety in the legiſlature reſtraining the people of any county in the ſum to be raiſed, by officers of their own election, for the internal improvement of the county. But if they are to be reſtrained, the bounds ought to be ſuch, as within them it is poſſible for the officers to do their duty. Within the preſent bounds this is not poſſible.

We therefore pray that the general aſſembly will reviſe and improve the preſent road laws, and remove the inconveniences now attending them.

We do not take upon ourſelves to dictate, in what manner this is to be done. If the ſum *neceſſary* for the opening and repairing *all* the roads of each county, of ſo many of them as ſhould be conſidered as county or public roads, were to be calculated by the commiſſioners along with the other wants of the county, raiſed with the general aſſeſſment, and applied to the ſeveral public roads, it appears to us, the ſyſtem would be improved. If all the public roads in a county were under the management of one man, the ſtate of the roads would be more uniform. And ſtill there might be ſome roads, which ſhould be opened and repaired, at the expence of townſhips, neighbourhoods, or individuals; and ſome, which ſhould be opened and repaired, at the expence of the ſtate.

We only ſuggeſt theſe hints, and acquieſce in the wiſdom of the legiſlature, for a competent proviſion for the preſent inconveniences attending the road laws.

SEASONABLE ANECDOTE.

A noted *New York* Printer, who reſided in that city before the revolution, and printed a newſpaper there for many years, was much plagued with *refractory ſubſcribers*, who would not tranſmit him his dues at regular periods. One in particular, at a diſtance, notwithſtanding an annual dun, let his account run on for eighteen years together, without paying a ſingle fixpence. He had been frequently admoniſhed, by the Printer, of his neglect, and adviſed of the conſequences; but to no purpoſe. To put the neceſſity of punctual payment in a more ſtriking point of view, the Printer had, in one of his private admonitory letters, likened his gazette to a great mill, the pond of which was ſupplied and repleniſhed from time to time by a multitude of rivulets; but that if theſe rivulets were dried up, turned into other channels, or ſtopped, and converted to their own purpoſes, by every perſon whoſe lands they ran through, the water in the pond muſt at length inevitably fail, and the great wheel no longer go round. The ſubſcriber was deaf even to this apt ſimile. He thought water griſt mills might be invented to go without *water*. "Any one (obſerved he) can grind with a full head of water, but give me the man that can grind his griſt without any water at all: He is the fellow for my money!" The Printer at length waxed wrath, from repeated diſappointment; and towards the concluſion of the 18th year from the time of ſubſcribing, wrote poſitively he ſhould omit ſending the gentleman any papers in future, "unleſs the whole account was immediately ſettled."—"*See now* (ſaid the ſubſcriber on reading the letter) *what an ungrateful fellow I have to deal with!—Eighteen years ago, and upwards, I was the very firſt man that put my name to his ſubſcription liſt to encourage his paper, and this is the reward I meet with!*"

HAVE *two plantations on Robinſon's run, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, well improved, containing each 400 acres. Will ſell one or both. Price £. 700. £. 400 for the upper—£. 300 for the lower. Will take only money; the whole or greater part paid down, and intereſt for what is unpaid from the date.*

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1793.

THE *ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the gentlemen of Pittſburgh, that they propoſe jointly to continue the ſchool where Mr. Joſeph Kane now teaches, and that it was for the benefit of his employers only, that the ſaid Kane took a partner, whoſe abilities are indiſputable; and ſuch other gentlemen as will pleaſe to encourage his laudable intentions, may rely, that it ſhall be their conſtant ſtudy to give ſatisfaction and pay a due attention to the improvement of their pupils in every branch of learning, as well as their morals.*

They propoſe teaching Reading, Writing, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Duodecimals, Square and Cube Root, Menſuration of Superficies and Solids, Geography, Book-keeping by way of double entries, with company accounts, either in the ſame or ſeparate books, together with the Latin or Greek Languages, &c.

JOSEPH KANE,
PETER KANE.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1793.

N. B. An Evening School is opened for the reception of ſuch young gentlemen as may pleaſe to honor them with their company, at five ſhillings a month.

WHEREAS *my wife Elizabeth has eloped from my bed and board without my conſent or any lawful cauſe, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.*

JOHN LARASON, ſenr.

October 22, 1793.

FOR SALE,

By Public Vendue.

ON *Wedneſday the 12th day of November next, a Griſt and Saw Mills, in good repair, ſituate on Chartiers creek, two miles below Col. John Canon's mill, together with a ſmall piece of ground.—The title is indiſputable, and the payments will be made eaſy. Attendance will be given by*

JOSIAS GAMBLE.

October 24, 1793.

STOP THE VILLAIN!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, Maryland, 8 miles from Hagerſtown, on the 15th inſt. a light coloured NEGRO MAN, named JACK, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtraight and ſquare made, has loſt a fore tooth, bow legged, thick flat feet, is a ſhoemaker and carpenter to trade; had on ſtriped cotton overalls, fine ſhirt, old fulled linſey waiſtcoat, old gray coating coat, no hat, but is an active thief and perhaps will ſoon get a hat and change all his cloaths if he can ſteal better ones, alſo took a half worn Indian blanket. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have 5 dollars if taken within 10 miles from home, 10 dollars if 20 miles from home, 20 dollars if 50 miles, and if upwards, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home paid by

JOSIAH PRICE.

N. B. Said negro is a great coward, but will if poſſible make his eſcape.

October 15, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that we can now inform the public from careful enquiry and actual obſervation, that the mortality in this city has ſuddenly and ſurpriſingly abated ſince the rain on Tueſday laſt, and the conſequent cold northern winds, and froſts. Not more than 8 or 10 are now reckoned dangerouſly ill at the hoſpital; the burials in the city viſibly decreaſe; and tho' thoſe in the later ſtages of the diſorder cannot be much benefited by the ſalutary change in the atmoſphere; yet ſtill it may be reaſonably ſaid, that very little is to be apprehended at preſent, from the malignant fever, by thoſe in health, who live temperately, and obſerve a prudent caution in their intercourſe with the ſick.

Gen. Gaibaud, who lately fled from New-York, has been ſeized and impriſoned at Fort St. John's in Canada, till the governor's pleaſure be known concerning him. On the 25th of Sept. Lord Dorcheſter arrived at Quebec from England.

We hear that the Britiſh miniſtry have declared, that ſhould America continue to permit the French to bring prizes into their ports, that they will immediately give orders for the captures of every, and all American veſſels which may be found on the high ſeas. [*Boſton Paper.*]

We hear from Boſton, that Gov. HANCOCK died on the 8th of October: His death was unexpected, altho' he had been indiſpoſed for ſome time.

The tenth of Auguſt (ſay Engliſh papers) was the day appointed for the beheading of Maria Antonietta. No printed accounts, however, of her execution have yet been received in America; tho' paſſengers in different veſſels communicate it, as the prevalent and credited report in London, that the Queen did not ſurvive the appointed day: that ſhe was dragged to the guillotine to revenge the capture of Valenciennes, &c.

TO BE LET,

(On Lease, for Improvement,)

TWO hundred acres of land lying on Montour's run, adjoining that where James Ewing, Esq. has built his grist and saw mills. There is an excellent sugar camp on said land, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be easily made. For terms apply to *James Clow*, Plaisterer, in Pittsburgh, who wants a lad that can be well recommended, as an apprentice.

October 3, 1793.

LOTS in the town of Pittsburgh for sale.

THE following lots will be sold at public sale (if not sold before at private sale) at the house of Capt. John M'Masters, on Saturday the 2d day of November next, the sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Four lots betwixt 2d and 3d streets, from Grant street, No. 297, 298, 299, and 300. Four lots betwixt 3d and 4th streets, from Grant street, No. 301, 302, 303, and 304. One lot betwixt 5th street, Diamond alley, and Grant street, No. 371. One lot betwixt 5th street and Diamond alley, No. 380. One lot betwixt 3d and 4th streets and Cherry alley, No. 305. One lot betwixt 5th street and Virgin alley, No. 415. One lot betwixt 4th street and Liberty street, a large Diamond lot, No. 338.

Proposals will be received before the day of sale by Col. Wm. Semple, at his store in 2d street (in the stone house) and if sold at public sale, the terms will be made known before the sale begins.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1793.

*** This publication commences the eighth year since the first establishment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—The Printer returns his most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of their patronage—The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his business, being very considerable, he flatters himself he will be excused in *AGAIN* calling on those who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this requests he will receive wheat, rye, or whiskey, if delivered by the first of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartier; creek; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek, and flour or whiskey, if delivered to John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom; Capt. John Connell, Mouth of Buffaloe; Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outstanding debts to year 1792, not paid by the time before mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1793.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Justices Executions and Summonses,

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Distillery.

THESE works are constructed and finished in the best manner. The mill runs two pair of stones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a saw mill, all under cover of one roof—is situated ten miles from Pittsburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of superfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the dryest summer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the severest winter effect her.

The distillery is situated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing stream of excellent water, containing two stills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The house is 28 feet square, and is strongly built, and conveniently constructed. The stills and vessels are new, and the situation of the works handsome, and without a rival in the western country.

The judicious will no sooner view the premises than see the advantages. A small sum of money is wanted; therefore, any person that can command a few hundred pounds, may soon be put in the receipt of some hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premises. Candor, he flatters himself, is his characteristick, therefore, applicants may be assured of least of *a fair state of facts, and plain dealing*.

Apply to the subscriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, Sept. 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to the jail of Allegheny county, on the 5th inst. a Negro Man, who calls himself *Abraham*, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Hughes, of Baltimore county, Maryland—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, and wants some of his fore teeth, and says it is 6 years since he ranaway. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near the great road between Budd's and Devore's ferry, some time in July last, a small red COW, with about two inches cut of her horns, and her ears also cut. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN LOWRY.

September 24, 1793.

The Last Notice.

ALL those that are indebted to the subscriber are desired to call and pay off their respective accounts in three weeks from this date, or make such arrangements as will be satisfactory, otherwise he shall be under the necessity of taking such measures as will be very disagreeable to himself, and more so to those who do not comply with this friendly notice.

He has to rent, and possession will be given immediately, two rooms in the house in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a store, the situation being so well known that it would be unnecessary to point out the advantages to a person in the mercantile line, as it will suit no other person so advantageously.

N. B. A few good *Feather Beds* to be sold for cash.

J. TANNEHILL,

Water street, two doors from the corner of Market street.

October 5, 1793.

THE *partnership of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having dissolved the 22d instant, all persons who have claims against them, are hereby desired to render the same to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st day of October next, and*

All persons indebted to the late partnerships of Craig, Bayard & Co. Isaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requested to pay the same to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to settle and receive payments.*

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to John & Mordecai M'Cloud, for ferriage, while they lived on the Monongahela river, ten miles from Pittsburgh, to come and make payment in one month from this date.

JOHN & MORDECAI M'CLOUD.

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1793.

Last Notice.

PURSUANT to the Acts of Congress for collecting the revenue, it is necessary for the distillers in the county of Bedford to make proper entries of their stills at my office, to prevent the fines they will certainly incur in case they neglect complying.

JOHN WEBSTER, Collector of Revenue, Bedford county.

Office of Inspection, Stoney creek, October 19, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Allegheny river, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, in April last, two brown STEERS, the one four years old, has a crop out of the near ear, and a half-penny out of the off ear. The other is three years old, and has a crop off the near ear. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL HULING.

October 15, 1793.

A List of Letters remaining in the Office, Greensburgh, October 1793.

CHARLES Armstrong, care of Ferrin, Redstone; William [illegible] lett, merchant; James Brown, care of Ralph Cherry; James Brown, field, care of Robert Taylor; Thomas Campbell, John Crozier, Union town; James Crawford, John Clark, near Simmerall's ferry; David Clark, Jonathan Culbert, Andrew Christy, Captain John Christy; Matthew Cook, near Redstone; Richard Dill, care of Mr. Williams, Greensburgh; Robert Dugan, Fayette county; Maurice Dunlevy, Redstone settlement; Hugh Donald, James Donelly, James Dunpeacher, care of Col. Isaac Meason, Andrew Fee, near Bracken's mill; Ropert Frisall, care of William Todd, esq; John Guthrie, esq; James Gibson, care of John Smiley, esq; Fayette; William Greer, care of William Lochry, esq. Sinclair Gibson, Huntingdon township; John Glesbeson, Jacobs creek; John Hindman, Beaver run; William Hoey, James Hasset, care of Robert Clark, Hannastown; John Hanlon, Fayette; James Hunter, care of William Jack, esq; James Johnston, care of Joseph Cook, esq. Revd. John Jameson, Mathew Jack, esq; Thos. Jordon, Derry township; John Leslie, Loyal Hannon; William Lyon, school master; James Lamon, Fayette; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier valley; John M'Naton, near Budd's ferry; Edward Magee, care of John Denniston; Fergus Moorehead, Andrew M'Bride, James Morrison, care of Jacob Beeson, Union town; John Moore, care of James Ervin, Loyal Hannon; Thos. Moston, care of the Rev. Mr. Power, Samuel M'Connell, Redstone; William M'Connel, at ditto; Richard John and William Morrow, Redstone; Alexander M'Donald, care of William Tod, esq; John Moor, Redstone; David Riley, Forks of Yough; James Robinson, care of Richard Williams, esq; John Ralston, care of William Jack, Esq; Charles Scott and Ann Set, Redstone settlement; Robert Speers, care of Richard Williams, esq; John Scott, care of Thomas Doogan, near Greensburgh; Thomas Smith, mount Pleasant; William Taylor, Redstone; Uriah Wheeler, John Ward, care of William Findley, esq; Nicholas Wilson, William Woods, care of William Turnbull; James Williams, care of Ebenezer Brady, esq; Daniel Wallace, Ligonier Valley.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Nailor, late of Ohio county, state of Virginia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them, properly attested, for settlement, against the 18th day of February.

JAMES NAILOR,)
BENJAMIN NAILOR,) Administr.

October 4, 1793.

*** The Printing Office and Post Office is removed to Front Street, next door to the corner of Market Street.

Pitt. Sept. 20, 1793.

An Evening SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber the 15th instant. Tuition 12/6 a quarter, or 5/. a month.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street, *where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*